

STATE TICKETS.

For Governor: FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro.
For Lieutenant Governor: PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Manchester.
For Sheriff: JOHN A. PAGE, of Rutland.

COUNTY TICKETS.

For Senators: E. M. S. MORGAN, of Pownall; MYRON CLARK, of Manchester.
For Sheriff: LEANDER POWERS, of Pownall.
For State's Attorney: HENRY E. MINER, of Manchester.
For Assistant Judges: BENJAMIN E. ALBES, of Brattleboro; E. M. UNDERHILL, of Dover.
For Justices: DAVID C. WHEATLOCK, of Southbury; JOHN F. GATES, of Brattleboro; CHAS. S. KENT, of Dover.

The Draft.

According to General Order No. 13, issued by Adjutant General Washburn, by order of Gov. Holbrook, each town is given until the 25th of this month to furnish its quota for the second three hundred thousand men. If not furnished by that date, a draft is ordered to be made. We make the following extract from order No. 13:

If able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, residents of any town or towns, in this State, shall, to the number of one hundred and one, with the consent of the parents, masters or guardians, of such of them as are minors, agree, by signing a proper contract of enlistment, to serve as a company, in the service of the United States, for the term of nine months, unless sooner discharged, in lieu of drafted militia from the several towns in which they reside, under the requisition aforesaid of the President of the United States, for the pay, rations and allowances to which drafted militia are entitled, and to be subject to all the duties and obligations imposed by law upon drafted militia, and shall deposit such contract of enlistment, with the written consent for the enlistment of each of them as are minors, in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General of this State, at Woodstock, on or before the 25th day of August, A. D. 1862, at twelve o'clock, noon, such company will be accepted and organized, and the men who constitute such company will be credited to the towns of which they are residents, towards the quota of enrolled militia required to be raised by such towns for the purpose of completing the quota of four thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight men assigned to Vermont, as aforesaid; and if the residents of any town, able bodied and between the required ages, equal in number to the entire quota required to be raised in such town from the enrolled militia, shall thus become members of such company, no men will be raised by draft in such town; and if such residents, less in number than the quota of such town, shall so become members of such company, only a sufficient number of men will be drafted in such town as are required for the purpose of completing the quota of the town.

The contract of enlistment may be substantially as follows:

We, the undersigned, residents of the several towns in the State of Vermont set against our names respectively, do hereby voluntarily enlist, and offer ourselves to serve in a company of militia, in the service of the United States, for the term of nine months, unless sooner discharged, in lieu of the drafted militia, for the State of Vermont, under the recent call of the President, dated August 4, 1862, for a draft of 300,000 men. And we do hereby severally agree, that we will accept the pay, rations and allowances, to which drafted militia are entitled, under the laws of this State and of the United States, and do take upon ourselves all the duties and obligations to which drafted men are subjected.

NAMES AGE RESIDENCE

Each man is to subscribe such contract, with his name written in full and his age and residence correctly stated against his name, and the roll when complete must be returned to the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, by or before the time above stated.

The order eloquently and patriotically closes in the following words:

"It will be to the lasting honor of Vermont on the page of history, if her citizens, in this war for the Union and the supremacy of the laws, shall freely, and without draft, furnish every man called for by the President of the United States. And the Commander-in-Chief honors, and confiding in the determined spirit of an earnest people, confidently expects, that before the time for a legal draft shall arrive, every man, necessary to complete the requisition upon the State, will be furnished in the manner above provided;

and he trusts to the people of the State to carry out his wishes in their own way, without the intervention of Draughting Officers, or other official agencies.

We confidently believe that Vermont will not send a single conscript. She appreciates the grandeur of the present time. She knows the momentous issues that hang upon the action of this hour. But there are some who are not willing that their friends, their sons, and those who are dear to them should leave them and go. To all such we commend the following paragraph, which we take from a letter to the *Rutland Herald*:

"I notice in a paragraph from the *Richmond Enquirer* a few days since, that they are waiting with much anxiety to see what response shall be made to the call for 300,000 men by draft. They predict an obstinate resistance to the draft, being under, and seem to express considerable hope upon such a result. How would they rejoice to learn of the conversation which took place in town a few days since. A young man wished to become a member of the Light Guard. The father would not consent. Says the son, 'I would rather go into the Light Guard than be drafted.' 'Never fear,' says the father, 'if you are drafted, if I have money enough, (and by the way he has considerable) I will procure a substitute for you; you will not go to the war.' Now Mr. Editor, would not a consideration of that man's case and a pronouncing sentence of damnation upon him confer an honor upon him which by merit he is not entitled to? Never let such a sentiment go out of Rutland to give aid and comfort to this accursed rebellion. Let us keep an eye upon the man who would by word or deed put a straw or the shadow of one in the way of any one who will assist in any way in putting down this rebellion. I believe it is generally conceded that to put down this rebellion effectually it will require about one-half of all the men liable to do military duty in the loyal States, and it requires but little calculation to tell how many are required from Rutland. I regret that I was born a few years too soon to take part in the active service now, but if our young men have become so degenerated and cowardly that they dare not, or are encouraged by their still more cowardly fathers not to go—let us of the older class take the matter in hand."

That is the right talk, and we want more of the same talk in every town in the State.

The following questions we find in the *Springfield Republican*, addressed to the men of Springfield. They are equally applicable to the men of this town, and of every town:

"Do you comprehend the fact that in all probability the question whether this government, under which we live, is to be destroyed or saved will be essentially decided within the next six months? Do you realize the fact that you, personally, every one of you, have a voice in this decision, and that you cannot ignore or shirk off the responsibility which is upon you without committing a flagrant crime against your country, against freedom, against the coming generations, against your own manhood? Do you understand that you are to decide whether you are to be freemen or essentially slaves? Do you feel that a portion of the burden rests upon your shoulders, and that you cannot evade it without sinning against God?"

Answer us these questions, and then let us ask a few others. What are you doing to fill up the new levy of volunteers? How much pains have you taken to secure the enlistment of the young men in your employ? How much have you sacrificed of convenience and prosperity to secure the wishes of the government and to supply the needs of the nation? Other merchants and manufacturers, in other cities, have shut their doors at certain hours in every day, and devoted themselves to the work of the country; have you done it? Other towns have secured their quotas long since: is yours half secured? Are you doing anything, or are you waiting for a draft to fill up your quota of the first 300,000? You tell us that employment is plenty, and men are scarce, and you offer this as an apology. Tell us how much you have tried to do.

You know that, with the exception of a few individuals whose position thrust this business upon them, literally nobody is doing anything. There is no personal work done. The recruiting officers drum about nights, and it is understood that anybody can enlist who wishes to, but work is not done—that sort of work which is absolutely essential to success.

You have subscribed some money. You would willingly subscribe more. We grant it; but it is not money that we lack, at all. It is personal effort—the sacrifice of time—earnest labor. How many young men in your employ

have been obliged to go to the war, and practiced their places, when they come back, with half salary, during their absence? How much have you really sacrificed? How many of you have encouraged your sons to go? How many of you have left before Heaven that you have a great duty to perform and are straitened until it be performed? We know that many of you cannot leave personally, for the war, without the sacrifice of interests; which it is not your duty to sacrifice—without forsaking dependents who have the first right to your but, mind, we are not asking any impossible sacrifice of you. We are asking you to make this matter your chief concern for the time—to be willing to keep making money until this all-important business is finished—to be willing to sacrifice time and comfort now, that something be done for a country in danger.

Local Intelligence.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC WAR MEETING IN WILMINGTON.—The war meeting held in this place on Thursday evening, Aug. 7, was a success most decidedly. The Universalist Church was crowded full, many being unable to obtain seats.

Gen. S. P. FLAGG, of Wilmington, was chosen President of the Convention, with Col. Wm. H. Jones of West Dover, and Lieut. H. F. Ballou of Wilmington, Vice Presidents, and L. H. FLAGG, Secretary.

The president in a very neat and appropriate exercise form an important period in every College, and particularly so at our institution. It is fraught with interest to every student. Seniors take their final leave at this time, and for the first time, perhaps, fix their eyes fully on the sea of life, of which they have heretofore only caught occasional glimpses. Juniors sigh over departed days of "Junior case," and look forward with curiosity to the learned disquisitions on metaphysics.

Sophomores—spirited, rough and boisterous fellows—suddenly become transformed into very dignified and passable gentlemen. Freshmen, bound with exultant hearts to Sophomore standing and dreams of late suppers, scrapes, apples and turkeys. From experience I should judge that the step from Freshman to Sophomore year was by far the more joyful—for no one likes to be called a Freshman, and bear all the jokes which are heaped on his head. Pardon me for this digression. Tuesday morning, President Fowler, of the Poughkeepsie Law School, gave an address before the Philomathean Society. His subject was concerning the war, and was treated more in its physical point of view than moral, and with his usual impressive manner. He received the undivided attention of the audience during its delivery; but I think that many were better pleased with his oratorical, which was a subject that seemed better suited to his style of thought and speech.

Tuesday afternoon, Rev. J. M. Manning, of Boston, Mass., addressed the Philomathean Society. His theme was similar to that of Pres. Fowler, and was written in a very clear and fluent way, and showed that to a profound knowledge of his subject, he added a facility of expressing his thoughts and an ease in delivering them that was very attractive.

Tuesday evening, the usual prize speaking was listened to. The excellent speaking shown by the contestants was highly creditable both to the performers and to Prof. Kellogg. There was not as much theatrical action as is usual on such occasions, and every one thought the speaking better for it.

The following is the programme of exercises:

Freshmen—The Sacredness of Slavery.—M. De La Colletter, Sullivan, N. H.; Eulogy on Daniel Webster.—Ezekiel Dimond, Concord, N. H.; Lafayette.—Wm. A. Jenny, New York City; The Assault on Sumner.—Chas. G. Newton, Rochester.

Sophomores—The Rebellion must be put Down.—S. F. Austin, Poughkeepsie; Overtures of Bonaparte.—J. W. Burnham, Manchester; Against a Murderer.—Geo. W. Scott, Pittsburg, Pa.; The War.—Wm. H. Wolcott, Shochom.

Juniors—The Spirit of Chivalry.—Wm. D. Brennan, Ottawa, C. W.; Mutability of Governments.—Geo. W. Lewis, Lawrence, N. Y.; Thinking and Doing.—F. H. Seeley, Middlebury; Oratory.—M. L. Story, Claremont, N. H.

The successful contestants are as follows:

1st Prize, Freshman Class, Wm. A. Jenny; 2d Prize, M. De La Colletter.

1st Prize, Sophomore Class, G. W. Scott; 2d Prize, Wm. H. Wolcott.

1st Prize, Junior Class, F. H. Seeley; 2d Prize, M. L. Story.

We Wednesday was occupied by the exercises of the Graduating Class. The following is the order of exercises:

Salutatory, L. A. Scott, Bristol;

Sickness IN PAIN.—The dreaded and peculiarly fatal disease, *dysentery*, is raging in one of the school districts in the town of Peru. One of the children of Mr. Daniel Simpson has already died, and another is still alive; while several more have died or are sick with it, in the immediate neighborhood. May the Lord mercifully bless the means employed to stay its progress speedily.

We respectfully decline publishing the reply to the "Wincham Boys." Both sides have had their say. In these times of war other subjects of more importance demand our time and space.

We have received the manuscript of a story entitled "Oliver Watson, or the Country Schoolmaster," but have not yet had time to look it over.

BENJAMIN'S LECTURE.—Park Benveniste, a poetical lecture on Saturday evening last, was well attended, concluding that it is "war times." It was very humorous, and contained some good points. But his criticisms and shrewdness on our generals and government now struggling to overthrow this great rebellion, were not in good taste. We are sorry to see any man using language tending to destroy confidence in the government and thereby to discourage enlistments. Beside this, the Poet was a good one. The closing paragraph was beautiful and patriotic.

WAR MEETINGS are being held in nearly all the towns about, and the prospect is that their several quotas will be raised by it not before the 25th. Mr. J. B. Manson of this place is, we understand, authorized to offer \$30 bounty to volunteers for nine months. Sunderland was to have a war meeting last night, and Dorset is to have one to-day. This town is to have a war meeting on Thursday of this week.

FARM.—The ladies are to have a Fair at the Court House on Wednesday evening of this week, at 7 o'clock.

MIDDLEBURY, Aug. 15, 1862.

MEAS. EDITORS.—Commencement exercises form an important period in every College, and particularly so at our institution. It is fraught with interest to every student. Seniors take their final leave at this time, and for the first time, perhaps, fix their eyes fully on the sea of life, of which they have heretofore only caught occasional glimpses. Juniors sigh over departed days of "Junior case," and look forward with curiosity to the learned disquisitions on metaphysics.

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The Nature of Poetry, John R. Converse, Panton; Self-Love versus Selfishness, Park Davis, Cambridgeport; Jefferson's Embargo, J. A. Fitch, Chicago, Ill.; Wonder the Mother of Knowledge, E. H. Gale, Townshend; Is True Poetry Didactic? A. E. A. Hasseltine, Bristol, Neg. H. A. Eaton; Graniteville; Literature the Language of the Heart, C. C. Harris, West Brattleboro; Mirabeau, Elbridge Gerry, West Randolph; American Civilization Essentially a Unit, E. L. Knapp, Stratton; Skepticism in the Historian, D. K. Simonds, Peru; Mental Culture a Play, not a War, N. F. Rider, New Haven; The Absolute Value of Style, Wm. A. Robinson, Morrisville; Concordance and Diffidence of Government, C. C. Small, Sharon, Conn.; A Lesson of Acquired in Native Knowledge, Geo. H. Sweet, Nichols, N. Y.; Life and Existence—Their Relations, R. S. Holmes, Greenwich, N. Y.; Logic Based on Imputence of Mind, A. F. Walker, West Rutland; Master's Oration, Wm. R. Shipman, A. B. Woodstock.

Among the best pieces were those by C. C. Harris, E. Gerry, Geo. H. Sweet, R. S. Holmes, and A. F. Walker. Walker was absent nearly all day, attending to the organization of a company to which he belonged, and succeeded in getting back just in time to deliver his oration. He received the election of First Lieutenant, and his appearance on the stage with his uniform, was the signal for a cheer. His address to the class was very happily made, and after alluding to the peculiar state of our country, and the call which she was now making for energetic young men, he closed with a few heartfelt words of parting.

Wednesday evening, the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, gave one of their unrivalled concerts, assisted by Mrs. Kempton. Too much cannot be said of the Concert. It was a perfect success, and the crowded house shows the estimation in which our people hold them.

Thursday, Homer Stuart, Esq., of New York City, addressed the Alumni. Of his address I cannot speak, for circumstances prevented my going, and I have not yet heard how he was liked.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on seventeen, and the degree of A. M. in course, was conferred upon four.

NEVADA, C. T., Aug. 2, '62.

Dear Journal:

I know not how long it is since I wrote you, but if my recollection serves me aright, it is quite a while; still I have not been without an outlet for my accumulation of fervor in the writing line, as I have been not unfrequently engaged in scribbling for journals near home, or at any rate, nearer here. There is not much change in mining matters, except that prospecting, perhaps, is not so great an extent, an occupation of our people, but instead the labor is being confined to fewer localities with more untiring results, no one doubting for one instant that as rich and exhaustless lodes are all around us, as those which are so well paying the few who enterprise and means have enabled them to develop these. I firmly believe that coming years will reveal here far richer mines of the precious metals than any that have yet been discovered; but vast outlays of capital and labor are necessary to demonstrate this. A small fraction of the money necessary to establish a manufacturing interest in New England, on a paying basis, would suffice here to ensure as certain and more lucrative returns. Economy in management such as we notice there and is absolutely essential in order to leave a margin for profits, will sometime make this mining country the marvel of every other.

I have received the JOURNAL and other papers, through which I have learned of the immortal record our noble boys have left for themselves on the fields before Richmond, in those few days of blood and battle. It makes me proud of my own State and its heroes. When I am asked from what State I came here, I unhesitatingly answer with a proud air, Vermont, instead of as formerly qualifying such a statement by telling of the places between here and there. I need not now to claim that I am an Illinoisian, because of Donelson and Shiloh, but it is enough for me that I have been a neighbor and friend of those who perished under the spangled folds of our glorious banner in the battles of Savage's Station, henceforth classic ground.

And not enough either, I have no answer at all satisfactory to make when I am asked why I too am not fighting my country's battles. I plead remoteness, inconvenience and other excuses, but I declare to-day I know of no reason that would detain me if I were "home again," from adding my name to the list of those to be enrolled under Vermont's colors.

The Waterford scamp who made his hired man pay \$20 damage because he enlisted, has consummated his meanness by taking away the crop of potatoes from a piece of land he had allowed him for the season. Too small a man to live—a disgrace to the race.

Six thousand dollars have been expended upon a library building, by the university of Vermont, and two thousand upon repairs of the old buildings. Valuable donations of land and books have recently been made to the university, so that, but for the war, it would now be in a flourishing condition.

Westminster Review for July is received. Contents: The Life and Policy of Pitt; Dr. Davidson's Introduction to the Old Testament; Election Expenses; Sir William Hamilton: his Doctrines of Perception and Judgment; English Rule in India Celebrated Literary Friendships; The Dawn of Animal Life; Contemporary Literature.

The town of Reading, Windsor County, Vt., voted last Wednesday to pay each three years' volunteer from that town, two hundred dollars. Hon. Prosper Merrill, pays \$15, and L. C. Fay, Esq., \$5 to each three years' volunteer from that town—making \$225 in all.

The town also voted \$100 each to the 2 months' volunteers from the town, and Hon. P. Merrill has placed at the disposal of the town, \$500 to be equally divided among the 9 months' men required from Reading—provided that the entire quota can be raised without resorting to a draft. Reading stands at the head.

EYE AND EAR.—Persons afflicted with diseases of these delicate organs should avail themselves of the opportunity of consulting Dr. Gaertner, the most skillful Oculist and Aurist of the day. Read his advertisement.

One hundred and two nurses and many cargo of vegetables left Fortnes Monroe on Friday for Harrison Landing.

WAR SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY.

New York, Aug. 12.

The World has the following: SUNDAY, Aug. 10.—The firing was renewed on our part this A. M., but was not responded to by the rebels. Gen. Sigel has the advance, and this morning inspecting his position and preparing for the day's work. Nothing of importance has occurred. The wounded are being rapidly moved away. Many were left on the field. Eight hundred were in the hospitals. Hotels and private houses being appropriated to that use. It is reported that the rebels are making a flank movement on us by way of Luray.

The wagons are all being backed, and the horses harnessed in. Burnside is said to be on Jackson's right flank.

Herald Washington correspondence.

The following additional order has been issued in relation to those parties endeavoring to leave the country before drafting takes place: In default of giving bail, parties arrested are to be taken to the nearest military post or depot, and immediately placed on military duty.

THURSDAY.

Calhoun, Va., Aug. 12.

The fight with Stonewall Jackson shows that he fears our troops. On Saturday he engaged with his whole force, numbering at least 30,000 men, a portion of the corps of Gen. Banks, who behaved most nobly, holding the enemy in check, and with the aid of one division of Gen. McDowell's command and Gen. Sigel's corps, which arrived late in the day, driving the enemy from several positions and finally from the field of battle. Jackson's loss can scarcely be less than 1,500. Our loss is much less. The battle was decidedly the bloodiest of the war.

The enemy now only show their backs to our faces, and Stonewall and the whole country from Manassas to Gordonsville, is no longer held by the presence of armed rebels.

Boston, Aug. 13.

The instructions of Gov. Andrew to the City and Town Associations of the State of Massachusetts, as well as the white ones in the rolls of those subject to draft.

FRIDAY.

New York, Aug. 14.

Advices from Port Royal state that the Negro Brigade proved a failure, and had been disbanded.

A fugitive contraband at Port Royal stated that there were only 2,000 rebels at Savannah.

He also said that the "ram" was a mere floating battery of little power, with eight guns, and its officers were afraid to take it out of Savannah River.

The rebels are in strong force on James Island.

Washington, Aug. 14.

The following additional regulations for the enrollment of militia of the several States, were issued to-day.

Order: Eighth.—That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quota of the several States will be apportioned by the Governor among the several counties, and where practicable, among the subdivisions of counties, so that all counties shall be made such county and subdivisions of counties for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them in the service of the U. S., and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.